McKean County Miner.

BERT OLSON, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY

VOL. XXXIII. SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1896.

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In emergencies state name of nearest physician if any. All questions promptly attended to day or night.

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DENTIST.
Teeth extracted without pain. All kinds of dental work done promptly and satisfactorily guaranteed.
Office over Mckay's Drug Store.

HOTELS

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
JAMES McGUIRE, Prop'r.
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The tables and bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Penn'a. B. F. Wright, Proprietor.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class hotel. A well stocked and well kept bar connected with the house. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

CHAUTAUQUA HOUSE
Main street, Smethport, Pa. Daniel Bacon, Proprietor.
This House has recently been greatly improved in all its appointments, making it one of the most convenient hotels in the county. Good beds and attentive clerks. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

THE FLEMING HOTEL,
TWO DOORS SOUTH OF BANK,
KANE - - PA.
This Hotel has been recently built and is now furnished throughout in the latest style. First-class accommodations for the traveling public.
JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor.

HOTEL IMPERIAL,
GEO. P. BABCOCK, Prop.
Union St., Opposite Park,
OLEAN, N. Y.
Having taken possession of the above Hotel I am prepared to entertain my old friends, and new ones as well, in the proper manner. Come and see me.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA
Having recently purchased the above Hotel, and made extensive improvements, I am prepared to cater to the traveling public.
C. S. KING, Proprietor.

Hotel La Mont
RECENTLY ENLARGED.
Fifth St., Kane, Penna.
RICK DONOVAN, - - Proprietor.
The La Mont is located four doors from the depot, and is equipped with all conveniences for the comfort of guests.

CROWELL HOUSE,
COUDERSPORT, PA.
Wm. M. VanDusen, Proprietor.
First-class accommodations.
Free Bus to and from all trains.

FOSTER HOUSE,
W. L. FOSTER, Prop.
Lewis Run, Penna.
New house, new furniture. First-class in every respect. Particular attention paid to the traveling public. Good sample rooms for commercial men.

BAYER HOUSE,
CLERMONT, PENNA.
This house has just been rebuilt and refurnished. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords and the accommodations are all that can be desired. The bar is supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars.
H. YOUNG & SMITH, Proprietors.

THE PALACE HOTEL,
PETERSON BROS., Props.
141 UNION STREET, OLEAN, N. Y.
American Plan.

HOTEL IMPERIAL,
J. L. ANDREWS, Prop'r.
13 and 15 MAIN ST. BRADFORD, PA.
First-class in every respect. Bar supplied with the best wines and liquors. European plan.

BARBER SHOP,
Alfred Sturdevant.
Next door to Gallup's Store, Main St.
Shaving Hair and Dressing
In the latest style of art.
None but first-class workmen employed.
Alfred Sturdevant, Surgeon Chiropodist. Corns removed in a few minutes without pain or soreness. Also treatment for Bunions and Ingrowing nails.
BATH ROOMS ATTACHED

BLACKSMITH SHOP,
GEORGE HOWE, Proprietor,
East Smethport, Pa.
Having opened business in the above place, I am now prepared to do all kinds of repairing of wagons, horseshoeing &c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CASH FOR
HEADING BOLTS.
PINE AND BASSWOOD.
Write us for delivered Prices. Olean, N. Y., or station. Write for prices on Clapboards.
JOSEPH LOVECRAFT & SON
MILLS LOCATED ON
ERIE R. R. AT
OLEAN, OLEAN, N. Y.
Two miles out largest woods. Factories on the Line of the Railroad.
Factories: Olean, N. Y., and Rochester, N. Y. Incorporated 1886.
N. B. We are not agents or Hotel runners for the wood on the market.

The W. Hengerer Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
BARNES, HENGERER & CO.
Buffalo, N. Y., Wednesday, July 8.
This store closes at noon every Saturday during July and August.

After That The Deluge.

This store was never so interesting as now. Goods that were held for a profit up to the Fourth are now at rock-bottom. The market is tottering here and there and we're doing all we can to turn the advantage your way. Extra special bargains come and go on quick succession because its July. Manufacturers are more concerned just now about clearing stocks than making any money. It's selling time and we're selling with a vengeance every thing that belongs to summer.

That means an avalanche of trade and a deluge of bargains. Creating activity from dullness, wresting enthusiasm from depression and commanding business when apparently there is none illustrates our definition of trade leadership. We're doubling the sales and crowding the interest all over the store. Less to pay here than anywhere, we say. Absolutely and emphatically the best values ever offered.

If you want your money to earn 100 per cent profit, now's your chance. Prices reduced in all the stocks and new goods coming constantly to sell for less than cost.

The Wm Hengerer Co.
Mention the Miner when writing or calling

ACME MILLS
HEADQUARTERS FOR
HAY, FEED, CORN, OATS, CHICKEN WHEAT, BRAN MIDDLINGS, ETC.
A share of your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. W. BRENNAN,
SMETHPORT, PA.

BLACKSMITHING!
The subscriber has purchased the blacksmith shop recently occupied by Charles Ensminger, on Mechanic street, near Gifford's saw-mill, where he is prepared to do first-class blacksmithing, including
HORSESHOEING.
satisfaction guaranteed. He also manufactures
SLEIGHS.
Can Cure All Ordinary Lameness in Horse's Feet and Legs.
CHAS. W. LILGENDAHL.
Smethport, Aug. 6th, 1896.

UNDERTAKING
AND
EMBALMING
IN ALL BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY AN EXPERIENCED FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
SPECHT & SASSE,
SMETHPORT, PA.

T. H. PURTLE
General Blacksmithing,
CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORK
WATER ST. SMETHPORT, PA.
Having bought out the carriage and wagon making business of John Servatius, I am now prepared to do all work in the above lines.
Carriage Painting A Specialty.

REPAIRING, NICKELING and ENAMELING
BICYCLES
A full line of Supplies. Rear of Massers' Blacksmith shop, Water street.
A. B. Kidder & Co.

A. C. GOULD,
Successor to
E. M. ROBERTS.

Special Hat Sale

It is only one week since I opened up my store and

HATS

have been the leaders here, so much so that a good many sizes are gone and I have had to order more goods. But no wonder that they go so fast, for when one buys a Hat worth from $1.50 to $2.50 for 95 cents he goes and tells his friend to avail himself of the same bargain, and that is what has been done here. I have sold a great many hats before I had even a chance to display them on the tables.

Soft Hats,
Stiff Hats,
All Styles
All Colors
Especially

Light Shades for Summer Wear, worth from $1.50 to $2.50 and some lighter shades worth even $3.00 will all go for only 95c

Here is something else for 95c—Imported Kid Gloves worth $1.50.

Washable Silk Windsor Ties, just the thing for summer wear, Ladies, Gents and Children can wear them, 9c, usually sold for 25c.

Seamless Socks, double toe and heel, 5c, worth more.
Very fine half Hose, all strictly fast colors, 15c, worth 25c.
Heavy suspenders 17, never less than 25c.
Fine suspenders 25c, usually sold for 50c.

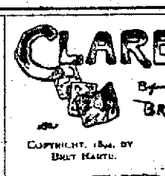
A few Silk Shirts 88c, worth $1.00.
Best working shirt to be gotten 50c.
Every day pants at greatly cut prices.

GROCERIES - CHOICE NEW STOCK OF THE BEST QUALITY AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

A. C. GOULD,
MAIN STREET. SMETHPORT, PA.

CLARENCE

By BRET HARTE.



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CHAPTER II.

When Brant returned to his hotel there was an augmented respect in the voice of the clerk as he handed him a note with the remark that it had been left by Senator Boompointer's coachman. He had no difficulty in recognizing Susy's peculiarly Brobdingnagian schoolgirl hand.

"Kla'una, I call it real mean! I believe you just hoped I wouldn't know, you. If you're a bit like your old self you'll come right off here—this very night! I've got a big party on—but we can talk somewhere between the acts! Haven't I growed! Tell me! And my! what a gloomy swell the young brigadier is! The carriage will come for you—so you have no excuse."

The effect of this simple note upon Brant was strangely out of proportion to its triviality. But then it was Susy's very triviality—so expressive of her characteristic irresponsibility — that had always affected him at such moments. Again, as at Robles, he felt it reject against his own ethics. Was she not right in her delightful materialism? Was she not happier than if she had been consistently true to Mrs. Peyton, to the convent, to the episode of her theatrical career, to Jim Hooker—even to himself? And did he conscientiously believe that Hooker or himself had suffered for her inconsistency? No! From all that he had heard she was a suitable helpmeet to the senator, in her social attractiveness, her charming ostentations, her engaging vanity that disarmed suspicion, and her lack of responsibility even in her partisanship. Nobody even dared to hold the senator responsible for her promises, even while enjoying the fellowship of both, and it is said that the worthy man singularly profited by it. Looking upon it merely as a phase of Washington society, Brant resolved to go.

The moon was high as the carriage whirled him out of the still stifling avenues towards the soldiers' home—a sylvan suburb frequented by cabinet ministers and the president—where the good senator had "decreed" like Kubla Khan, "a stately pleasure dome" to entertain his friends and partisans. As they approached the house the tremulous light, like fireflies through the leaves, the warm silence broken only by a military band playing a drowsy waltz on the veranda, and the heavy odors of jessamine in the air, thrilled Brant with a sense of shame as he thought of his old comrades in the field. But this was presently dissipated by the uniforms that met him in the hall, with the presence of some of his distinguished superiors. At the head of the stairs, with a circling background of the shining cuirasses and ribbons of the diplomatic corps, stood Susy — her bare arms and neck glittering with diamonds, her face radiant with childlike vivacity. A significant pressure of her little gloved paw he made his bow seemed to be his only welcome, but a moment later she caught his arm. "You've yet to know him," she said, in a half whisper; "he thinks a good deal of himself—just like Jim. But he makes others believe it, and that's where poor Jim slipped up." She paused before the man thus characteristically disposed of and presented Brant. It was the man he had seen before—guttural, capable, dogmatic. A glance from his shrewd eyes—accustomed to the weighing of men's weaknesses and ambitions, and a few hurried phrases apparently satisfied him that Brant was not at the moment important or available, and the two men a moment later drifted easily apart. Brant sauntered listlessly through the crowded rooms, half remorsefully conscious that he had taken some irrevocable step, and none the less assured by the presence of two or three reporters and correspondents who were dogging his steps or the glances of two or three pretty women whose curiosity had evidently been aroused by the singular abstraction of this handsome, distinguished, but sardonic-looking officer. But the next moment he was singularly interested.

At the head of the stairs stood Susy.

A tall young woman had just moved into the center of the room with an indolent yet simple gracefulness that seemed familiar to him. A change in her position suddenly revealed her face. It was Miss Faulkner. Previously he had only known her in the riding habit of confederate gray which she had at first affected, or in the light morning muslin dress she had worn at Gray Oaks. It seemed to him to-night that the careless elegance of her full dress became her still more; that the pretty willfulness of her chin and shoulders was chastened and modified by the pearls round her fair throat. Suddenly their eyes met; her face paled visibly; he fancied that she almost leaned against her companion for support; then she met his glance again with a fuce into which the color had as suddenly rushed, but with eyes that seemed to be appealing to him, even to the point of pain and fright. Brant was not conceited; he could see that the girl's agitation was not the effect of any mere personal influence in his recognition, but of something else. He turned hastily away; when he looked around again she was gone.

Nevertheless he felt filled with a vague irritation. Did she think him such a fool as to imperil her safety by openly recognizing her without her consent? Did she think that he would dare to presume upon the service she had done him? Or, more outrageous thought!—had she heard of his disgrace, known its cause and feared that he would drag her into a disclosure to save himself? No! no—she could not think that! She had perhaps regretted what she had done in a freak of girlish chivalry; she had returned to her old feelings and partisanship; she was only startled at meeting the single witness of her folly. Well, she need not fear! He would, emotionally avoid her hereafter, and she should know it. And yet—no, there was a "but." For he could not forget—in fact it seemed almost [illegible]

"I was talking to my old friend, Gen. Brant," said Susy.

fashioned colonial courtesy, and taking Susy's arm she left the room. Brant did not linger, but took leave of his host almost in the same breath. At the front door a well-appointed carriage of one of the legations had just rolled into waiting. He looked back and saw Miss Faulkner, erect and beautiful as a lotus in her gauzy draperies, descending the stairs before the waiting servants. He felt his heart beat strangely. He hesitated; recalled himself with an effort—hurriedly stepped from the porch into the path as he heard the carriage door close behind him in the distance, and even felt the dust from her horses' hoofs rise around him as she drove past him and away.

CHAPTER III.

Although Brant was cautioned as soon as he left the house that he could not accept anything from the Boompointer influence, and that his interview with Susy was fruitless, he knew that he must temporize. While he did not believe that his old playmate would willingly betray him, he was uneasy when he thought of the vanity and thoughtlessness which, might compromise him—or of a possible jealousy that might seek revenge. Yet he had no reason to believe that Susy's motives were jealous, or that she was likely to have any cause, but the first was that the absence of Miss Faulkner's engagement when they were together alone was more strongly than the real silence of his interview with Susy, which was the effect. Once out of the atmosphere of that house, it struck him, too, that Miss Faulkner was almost as much of an alien to it as himself. He wondered what she had been doing there. Could it be possible that she was obtaining information for the south? But no—he spurned the idea as quickly as it had occurred to him. Perhaps there could be no stronger proof of the unselfishness that influenced the young girl already had over him.

He remembered the theories of the diplomatic contingo that had borne her away and entertained without difficulty that her sister had married one of the foreign ministers, and that she was the guest in his house. But he was more astonished to hear that she and her sister were considered to be southern volunteers, and were greatly prized in governmental circles for their sacrificing fidelity to the flag. His informant, an official in the state department, added that Miss Faulkner might have been a good deal of a tendency at the outbreak of the war, for the sisters had a brother in the confederate service, but that she had changed greatly, and, indeed, within a month. "For," he added, "she was at the white house the first three days after, and they say the president talked more to her than any other woman."

The indefinitable resistance with which this simple information filled Brant startled him more than the speech itself. Hope, joy, fears, distrust and despair alternately throbbed through his heart. He was ashamed of himself that he should allow Faulkner's name to be the occasion of appeal to him in the presence of Susy, and he paused to recollect himself, and to think, with the truth, of the real reason for his visit to Washington. Susy, meanwhile, had been looking at him with her head on one side, like a bird, and when he looked up at last he found her eyes fixed upon him with a curious expression.

"Why, Kla'una, what's the matter? Why, you look as if you had seen a ghost! Is it me? Is it Jim? Is it anything I've said? Is it anything you've said? Is it anything you've done? Is it anything you've left undone? Is it anything you've left unsaid? Is it anything you've left undone? Is it anything you've left unsaid? Is it anything you've left undone? Is it anything you've left unsaid

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

SMETHPORT, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1896

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

Lemuel K. Patton, Joseph Wharton,
William Watterson, Cyrenius D. Gilbert.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dr. John J. Passmore, Henry C. Prevost,
[illegible] J. H. Brown,
[illegible] Frederick M. Eaton,
[illegible] (Lemuel) Moore, O. Brown Miller,
[illegible] A. M. Schmidt,
[illegible] A. Mitchell, George T. Oyster,
[illegible] John K. Zeller, Hon. A. O. White,
James Pyle, William H. Staadecker,
George W. Northeimer, Emanuel Wertheimer,
[illegible] Joseph Sipser,
[illegible] Edward R. Abrams,
[illegible] Hamilton Bell,
[illegible] Williams Johnson,
A. V. Miller, Joseph C. Campbell.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

GARRETT A. HOBART.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
GALUSHA A. GROW.
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT

FOR CONGRESS,
CHAS. W. STONE.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
A. B. BANNON.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
HERMAN H. NORTH.
M. A. DEMPSEY.

FOR SHERIFF (APPOINTIVE),
SHERIDAN GORTON

FOR PROTHONOTARY, ETC.
GEO. W. MITCHELL

FOR REGISTER,
J. FRED DAVIS

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM A. YOUNG,
LEMUEL DAVIS

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
J. C. CANNON, JR.,
C. W. FREEMAN

There are no "Keep off the grass" signs in McKinley's door yard at the present time.

The next national encampment of the G. A. R. will be held at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2, 3 and 4.

Frank Collins, of Bradford, is talked of as a candidate for State Senator on the Democratic side of the house.

Will Cleveland contribute a $10,000 check to the free silver Democratic campaign fund this year? There is a strong doubt of his loosening the purse strings this time.

January 1, 1893, there were in the United States 47,278,383 sheep. At the first of January, 1896, there were 38,398,793, a falling off in three years of almost 9,000,000.

The Democratic convention adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day without making a nomination. It seems to be hard to find a man to take the stand on their death-trap platform.

The Democratic National Convention meets in Chicago on the 7th inst. Adams Thursday next will settle the question of whether the Democrat shall take to the woods or remain at the old stand and help elect a sound money man.—McKean Democrat.

If our Down town contemporary lives up to his word, his headquarters are somewhere between Norwich Corners and Gardeau about this time.

The price paid to one labor in 100 per cent. more than is paid in English protection, and 40 per cent. of the cost of the product is labor. We have good raw material, skilled labor, new and valuable improvements. Our decreased taxes is not enjoyed anywhere. All that is needed is a just and fair protection, and we will fall in one duty if it is not supported.—Hon. Wm. McKinley.

For the fiscal year 1892, under the McKinley tariff, we exported goods to the amount of $847,042,451. For the fiscal year 1895 the amount exported was $806,314,714, a falling off of $137,726,336. To show the difference on the other side, or Europe's gain. Under the McKinley tariff we imported in 1894 $917,322,443 in goods. In 1895, under the Gorman tariff, the imports amounted to $731,314,924. Under the Gorman tariff we imported $114,032,361 more than under the McKinley tariff. Is the American workman the gainer by this free trade application?

THE LIFE OF THE STEEL RAIL.

Mr. J. F. Wallace, writing in the Engineering Magazine, states that while it is true that there has been a steady and uniform decrease in the price of steel during the last quarter of a century, the average standard weight of rail for main lines has at the same time increased from 90lb. to 100lb. per yard, and the quality has materially improved. As an example of the improvement that has taken place in quality, he states that during the past year he has rollered from a main track an manganese rails that weighed 73 lb. to the yard which had been in the track only five years; whereas, in the United States, and under precisely the same traffic conditions, there still remain in the track 60 lb. rails that have been in service for over fifteen years, which it was not considered necessary to renew this season. While this may be an exceptional case, he considers the steel rail which was furnished by the manufacturers fifteen years ago equal to many about 30 per cent. better than the rail now manufactured. This is not intended to apply to special high alloy rails, which may be furnished by a few rolling mills under especial specifications, but to the ordinary steel rail supplied to and purchased by the majority of the railroads.

CONDEMNING THEIR OWN WORK.

The Democratic platform formulated and adopted at Chicago is too lengthy to be given in full. Following is the cream of the conglomeration:

"We, the Democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has maintained from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations."

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit.

"We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad, paralysis of industry and impoverishment of the people.

"We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, founded upon British greed for gain and power, and its general adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened upon the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the War of the Revolution. We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

"We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

Then they follow by saying "we are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace," thus repudiating their own actions in Congress during the last three years. They hold that "tariff duties should be levied solely for the purposes of revenue, and taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered." This seems in direct opposition to the previous clause in which they were opposed to issuing bonds, and their Wilson-Gorman tariff has not furnished sufficient revenue to carry on the government. They propose to change the constitution in order to make the income tax legal. They object to the admission of pauper labor of Europe, but have failed in the last three years to devise any means of preventing immigration of this character. Here is a sop to the farmer:

"We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by the oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept the taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people."

"It seems strange that the Wilson Congress did not reduce the appropriation spoken of above. They seem to denounce their own actions in Congress. The following clause must be very interesting to the "consecrated knight of free trade:"

"We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic established by custom and usages of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office."

Then at the close, after having lauded their record in Congress in one clause and denounced it in the next, they close in the following style.

"Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity."

After the four years of "clover" such as we have enjoyed under the present administration, they have the gall and hardihood to appeal to the people to retain them on such a hop skip and a jump platform, that denounces everything they have done in the their last term of office.

SENATOR MORRILL ON FREE WOOL.

Even in friendly hands, the promotion of sheep husbandry has long been a difficult problem where land is dear and where winter feeding is most expensive. The wools of Australia, Africa and South America are produced at a cost so small comparatively with all other countries that the duty on wool imported into the United States has to be placed at a rate almost as high as would be expedient if it were a luxury or it would yield little revenue, and the protection would be wholly inadequate.

The wide difference in the market price of wool before protective duties were repealed and after will show the benefit derived by the wool grower. The market price of Ohio XX wool in July, 1867, was 38 to 39 cents per pound, in December, 1894, after wool was made free, it was 18 to 18 1-2 cents per pound, and to-day (1896) it is less.

The Democratic tariff has made sheep husbandry no longer successful in any American state, and this most attractive national industry, if free trade supporters hold the power, is to be wholly and forever abandoned and extinguished. Now, while the woolen mills of Great Britain are busy and have nothing to complain of, here in the United States it is different, where it is reported that only 54 per cent. of the hands in the woolen manufacture are now employed, and those at a reduction of wages. The sales of wool daily reported are the smallest ever known, and among the non-divided cases of mills the woolen mills are more largely repossessed than any other.—Hon. Justin S. Morrill, U. S. Senator of Vermont.

When we consider that the intestines are about five times as long as the body, we can realize the intense suffering experienced when they become constipated. DeWitt's Little Early Risers relieve this affliction at once and completely remove the difficulty. A. W. Colegrove, Smethport, A. E. Stickels, East Smethport.

"GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL."

This old and trite saying could be made very applicable in the present instance. Being a farmer, tired of fighting potato bugs, apple tree borers and all other pests that farmers know too well, I happened to meet Mr. Olson, ("Barney Jackson," if you please, as the gentlemanly and mild-tempered editor of the Democrat sees fit to call him.) Mr. Olson asked me how I was getting along. As I had just been offered 18c per pound for my wool, when I sold same in 1890 for 33 1-2 cents, I did not feel in very good humor, so replied to him, that "everything was going wrong for the farmer, no money in anything, that where prosperity and happiness was their lot a few years ago, bankruptcy and failure stared them in the face now, and that it would be hard work to get money enough to pay taxes this year." I told him "that there were various causes for all this, but that the principal cause was the decline in the sheep industry, that in 1890 there were over 15,000 sheep in the county, and to-day I did not believe there were over 2,000 sheep in the county, that owing to the low price of wool and lambs the farmers had sold their flocks and there was nothing to take their place." Mr. Olson saw fit to publish this part of the statement, and lo, what a cry went up from our injured Democratic editor. He and his two bachelor assistants, who have nothing else to do these hard times, went to work to canvass Keating township. The result appears to have been very gratifying to the Democratic editor, as he found the 2,088 sheep needed to convince the public that Mr. Olson was all wrong in his estimate.

We will admit that our estimate was low, but as the tariff has come into question, will state a few facts for the consideration of those interested. Our bachelor friends give a list of 67 farmers who own 2,038 sheep, which are now worth $2 each, or $4,076. Under a protective tariff these same sheep were easily worth $4 per head, or $8,152. As most flocks of sheep double, or should double every year, the lambs from same have averaged for the past two years about $1.75, this year they are a little better on account of war rity making the lambs from these 2,038 sheep worth $3,356 50. With a protective tariff they were worth twice that amount, or $7,113.

And the same with wool. In 1890 it would average 25 cents a pound, now it will not average more than one half that, or 12 1-2 cents. Now let us see what these farmers have lost in one year by not having their sheep and wool protected. A fair average of wool from these 2,038 sheep would be five pounds per head, or 10,190 pounds of wool from the lot. It would be as follows:

Loss on wool at 12 1-2 cents per pound,	$1,273 75
Loss on lambs,	356 5
Total loss on production,	$1,630 25
Add loss in depreciation of value of sheep	$1,078 [illegible]
Entire loss for one year	$2,708 [illegible]

This is a heavy loss to be stood by 67 farmers alone, more than $40 each on average. Do you wonder the farmers are hard up and crying for a change, and this only for one year. For three years the loss on the original 2,038 sheep and loss on the annual production will amount to more than $10,000, with no hope of a change as our Democratic editor in Ply can find us in the last issue of his paper to account of the silver heresy in the Republican party. What a nice prospect for the farmers, brought about by Democratic legislation.

What I have stated above is a small part of the loss sustained by the farmers in this vicinity. There must 67 farmers probably owned in [illegible] four thousand sheep, as I know many of them had much larger flocks than now, and there were as many more farmers who owned sheep in 1890 who do not own any sheep now. Then there were 31 farmers between Smethport and Corryville who owned sheep, some of them large flocks. To-day there are only six farmers on this same road who own sheep, and they only have from 15 to 30 sheep each. There must have been 6,000 or more sheep in Keating township in 1890, the loss on which would be $12,000 on the original sheep and a loss annually of $12,750 on the production of same. That is a great loss for a community in moderate circumstances. Most of the sheep in the county are in the townships of Keating, Annin, Ceres and Liberty. Keating probably has more sheep than any other township. The balance of the county not mentioned is mostly given up to the production of oil and lumber.

Now who is benefitted by this great wrong done the farmers? It has done more than one hundred thousand dollars damage to the farmers who owned the 13,000 sheep in this county during the wool and lambs in three years time. Surely our Democratic editor and his bachelor assistants are not benefitted. Neither are the wage earners, for wages have not been so low for thirty-five years as they are to-day. Prices on what the farmer has to buy are probably 10 to 20 per cent. lower than in 1890, but that will not make up for the 100 per cent. he loses on his sheep, lambs and wool. A great wrong has been done the farmers of this country, a wrong which cannot be righted and the editor of the Democrat knows it as well as anyone, and he thinks by making "a great cry" over the little wool left in the county he will make his readers believe they are prosperous and making lots of money off their dwindling flocks. Much more could be said on this subject, but for the present we will leave it for Mr. Editor and his assistants to go on making inventories and interviewing farmers. We will watch the result with interest.

A FARMER.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitution disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO. Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Capers, 120 Florida St., California, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result every thing else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at A. W. Colegrove's and A. E. Armstrong & Co.'s drug stores. Regular size 50c and $1 00.

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Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure. This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by A. E. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport, Pa.

"Wake up, Jacob; day is breaking," so said DeWitt's Little Early Risers to the man who had taken them to prevent his sleeping late. A. W. Colegrove, Smethport, A. E. Stickels, East Smethport.

NUT CULTURE.

There is much encouragement to plant our native nuts and some of the foreign ones. As a rule, our indigenous trees are good bearers, and in Mr. Van Deman's opinion they produce nuts of better quality than foreign ones. The chestnut is receiving the most attention now, and there are a few well-marked native varieties of value. Although they are smaller than the European varieties, they are of better quality and very productive. The best are Delaney, Rieveley, Griffin, Hathaway, Morrell and Ottis. Rocky hillsides and other places unsuitable for tillage can be used with profit for nut trees, and they can be set about buildings and in pastures. The European varieties seem more profitable. It seems to be a case that the more persevere the nut has the better its quality. European varieties are more hardy than the Japanese and less so than the American sorts. The best specimens of these are the Parsons, Numbo, Ridgely and Hannum. Japan chestnuts are very large and of good taste, and the nut has a bitter skin. They graft quite readily on American seedlings, and the best varieties introduced are Alpha, Early Reliance, Ormand and Superb. Among the hickories, the best nut tree is the pecan, a native of our southern states, and the shell bark hickory common through out the Eastern states. A few Pennsylvania specimens of these trees [illegible] some of the best nuts every year. The pecan [illegible] apart in this way and planted as they grow. Seedlings are variable, and so they must be grafted. The principal varieties are Hales, a large thin shelled sort, Leaming, Curtis, Elliott and Mulford. Among the walnuts, our native butternuts may, perhaps, be improved, but the so-called English walnut is the best of the family, although it is difficult to grow as far north as New York. There is no doubt that nut trees are hard to graft and to bud. Evaporation should be prevented until the sap begins to flow. When the sap starts the grafts should be put in underground. The scion should be cut so as to have the pith all on one side, or if necessary to graft above the ground, they should be covered well to prevent all evaporation possible.—Garden and Forest.

EFFECT OF BICYCLE BOOM ON TRADE.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes to that paper that there has been much discussion of late as to the effect on other trades of the big boom in bicycles. The New York Journal of Commerce recently had a long editorial on the subject, and trade papers have generally discussed it. Down in the New York leather district a page to the matter. It set forth that [illegible] in the sale of harness, saddles, whips, watches and sundry [illegible] of manufacturing [illegible] fallen off materially. It stated that [illegible] was likely to follow. It [illegible] whisky and liquor [illegible] cigars smoked and liquor [illegible] in consequence of the [illegible] The article claims that they have [illegible] much earlier in the season [illegible] their patrons, rather wherever a wheel plays. The way it affects [illegible] is different, but the effect is the same. [illegible] to investigate the matter [illegible] the conclusion that [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] and thus [illegible] from other lines of trade. [illegible] is a general [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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McKean County Miner

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SMETHPORT FRIDAY JULY 10 1896

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Bring in your job work

Read the article on sheep raising by a farmer

Bradford and Keeso are also suffering from worms.

Coudersport had a great celebration on the Fourth.

—Argument court was called yesterday at 10 a. m.

—Don't forget the railroad meeting at the Sheraton building next Monday night.

Neal Ryan is wrestling with Coke and Blackstone in T. F. Richmond's law office.

—At the present time there are 150 men employed in the coal mine at Olean.

Miss Hortense Oviatt and Miss Green both of Norwich, were married on the Fourth.

There was a boy almost killed at Larpent yesterday morning while stealing a ride on a train.

The Populists of McKean county will hold their convention in the court house on Friday July 17.

The sidewalks around the Taylor property between Main and Water streets have been repaired.

According to an Era correspondent a new oil territory is being developed near Andover, N. Y.

If you want up-to-date job printing of any sort send your order to the MINER. We have the facilities

—Uley Anderson of Colegrove, had one of his fingers cut last Saturday by having a wagon cast fall on it.

—Last Friday Pat Fay's little child of Open Brook had one of its fingers cut off by a window falling on it.

A deserving person lost $— in Smethport, July 4. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.

—Miss Mittie Dennison of East Smethport, and Monroe Welch of Norwich, were married at Olean on July 4.

The I. O. O. F. will hold a grand meeting here on Aug. 11. Do not fail to attend. Watch for the large posters.

—If you can spare the time to Bradford Monday night and listen to the all-star congressional orators, Robert Ingersoll

—W. H. Olmsted, proprietor of The Variety, has a change in his advertisement this week. Don't fail to read it.

—The stone leading from the cemetery to the gate should be repaired. They are dangerous for pedestrians on dark nights.

—If you notice Marcus' of Olean, adv you will see that every 20th garment is free. Mail orders given prompt attention.

—Your attention is directed to the change in the advertisement of Mrs. T. D. Nash. She is offering some rare bargains.

—The school directors of Keating township contemplate building a school house at Simpson. See notice in another column.

—John McConeghey, formerly of Coudersport, has opened a store at 169 Union street, Olean. See card in another column.

—Everybody, including their wives' relations, went from this section to witness the ball game at Port Allegany last Saturday.

—John Anderson has the contract for the erection of the new store building of M. A. Phillips at Mount Jewett.—Mt. Jewett Herald.

—Last Tuesday at Manley-on-Thames the Yale crew was defeated in a closely contested boat race by the Leander crew by 1¾ lengths.

—When the water company extends their water lines on Cemetery street, the council will erect the necessary hydrants for the protection.

—A. L. Hughes, of the Henderson House, Bradford, left for his old home in Chester county, Pa., last Monday, for a much needed rest.

—Early this morning D. M. Stanford in passing from the bath room to his dressing room between sleep and full awakening, at the time of getting to pass his injuries gave out. Enough to be painful.

—Last Sunday's Philadelphia Times was a hummer. The outside was printed in colors, and showed a fine illustration of the old State House.

—Sherman, Jr., and Rex Gorton have recently finished the construction of a lawn tennis court in front of their father's residence on King street.

—Port Allegany's Fourth of July celebration—the ball game between Smethport and Austin—has been postponed until to-morrow Saturday, July 11

John Nolan of Clermont, while walking on a log last Tuesday had the misfortune to hit one of his legs a little above the ankle that required five stitches to bring it together

On August 2nd the G. A. R. boys will capture our town. Be prepared to give them a rousing reception as it seems it is making the largest meeting of the season. While there

Mr. H. Cumberland Wilson gave an organ recital in Grace church on Friday evening. Mr. Wilson is a pupil of Professor Dudley Buck, of New York city, and is considered one of the best organists in the state.

Last Wednesday morning Deputy Sheriff Barber and Mr. Fisher left Smethport for Mount Jewett where they arrested Mrs. Nellie Case, of that place, on a charge of adultery preferred by Mrs. Hattie Fitzpatrick, of Smethport. Mrs. Case is a sister of Mrs. Fitzpatrick's husband.

—The Fourth of July celebration at Coudersport last week was one of which the citizens of that lovely town may feel justly proud. In spite of the rain in the afternoon the program was successfully carried out. It is claimed that there were over strangers in town on Saturday.

The Red Men's band, we are sorry to say, is not what it used to be. This is comparatively a new band but like the circle are fast forging to the front.

The G. A. R. reunion to be held in this place August 4 will be an excellent opportunity for Bradford citizens to show their appreciation of the way our people turn out to help the boys in blue. It will be remembered that in a more substantial manner Bradford did.—Bradford Star.

Persons who are in the habit of kicking about the roads around Smethport should try to steal a wheel. There is a road between Smethport and Keating Summit where a wheel could be ridden a mile without a single kick. Such a road is worth a good deal to Smethport, and it is worth a good deal to the wheelmen. Let's have it.

The Democratic county committee met in the office of the county treasurer on Saturday afternoon and appointed the following delegates to the state convention which meets in Harrisburg on July 15: Hon. Thomas Cole, Hon. Thomas Darrow, Hon. Thomas Fitzpatrick, Hon. Thomas Gallagher, Hon. Thomas Hamlin, Hon. Thomas Hamilton, Hon. Thomas Hamlin, Hon. Thomas Hamilton, Hon. Thomas Hamlin, Hon. Thomas Hamilton

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A genuine 50c summer corset for 39c. I invite inspection and comparison of any 50c line. Call and examine them

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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES.

AND A CHOICE LINE OF THE

FINEST GROCERIES

TO BE FOUND IN TOWN AT

BOTTOM PRICES.

Many cases of so called heart disease, are only cases of acid fermentation in the stomach. The irritation from the acid hinders the action of the heart, through the pneumogastric nerve, and very often the excessive restraining power of this peculiarly acting nerve, becomes a very serious matter; the heart makes the greatest effort to do its work; but there is a short supply of breath which cannot be made up for, and the feeling throughout the chest is very distressing. Sometimes this acid arises and causes an acrid smarting in the throat, at other times the burning is up and down the chest.

Another stomach trouble is that form of dyspepsia which gives pain after eating. Persons with this disease seem to have but a scant measure of nerve strength, when food is being digested, the stomach needs the concentration of all of the nerve and brain force, and if reading or close thought is attempted soon after eating the stomach commences that intolerable aching which dyspeptics dread so much, when, the only immediate relief appears to be to stop the mental activity and get up and move around. In such cases there is evidently for the time being, too little nerve power to divide between the stomach and the brain, each one alone needs it all to enable it to perform its labor.

There are two properties possessed by Dr. Day's Stomach and Nerve Tonic, which constitute it a cure for all of the above derangements. One is its power of purifying and sweetening the stomach and stopping the formation of gas and acid the other is the giving of increased nerve action and strength. Soon, with better digestion and better nutrition, there is a general renewal of life and health. The mind of a business man under its use, soon become clearer and more active, thoughts come easier and are more clearly expressed, the memory is stronger, business plans and ventures are arranged in a better manner and are more patiently and successfully carried out, and details are attended to better because of the increased strength of both mind and muscle.

Women having the care of a household on their minds, find Dr Day's Stomach and Nerve Tonic to be a great blessing, it gives better digestion, better nutrition, more strength, cures that feeling of weariness in the morning, that anxiety of mind, that fear that there is going wrong or that something bad is going to happen cures dizziness, shortness of breath pressure through the chest, belching of wind, rumbling in the bowels heartburn, and all forms of dyspepsia that come from weakness.

Mrs. Eben Pierce, of Berlin, Potter Co Pa., writes: "I can truthfully say that I owe my life to your stomach and nerve tonic. I was troubled with my stomach for over a year and tried everything I could hear of, but did not get any benefit. I was nearly in despair for although I had only four in my family I could not begin to do the work for them and one less friend wrote me to try Dr Day's Stomach and Nerve Tonic, and I did I did not expect to ever get any better but was greatly relieved on taking the first dose and now after taking only one bottle of your remedy I can do my work and my stomach does not hurt me only when I do very heavy work I shall continue its use until I am entirely cured, for I am perfectly satisfied that it will cure all such stomach trouble. I thank you dear Doctor, a thousand times over for putting before the public such a wonderful remedy for human suffering."

Mrs. Albert Harman, of 2305 16th Ave., Altoona, Pa., writes, "Dr Day's Stomach and Nerve Tonic has done me a power of good, that burning after meals has left me I have always been so nervous that I would take nervous spells so bad sometimes that I would have to send for the doctor, but have not had one since I commenced using your stomach and nerve tonic."

H. C. Beatty, Barleyville, Pa. says "For years I had a severe pain in my stomach after meals one bottle of Dr Day's Stomach and Nerve Tonic cured me, I think permanently."

J. C. Fulton, of Forgetstown Pa. writes, "I have been afflicted with the rheumatism and was laid up in bed a good part of the time, my stomach was in a bad condition and would not retain food. I began to use Dr. Day's Stomach and Nerve Tonic it not only helped my stomach but relieved me of the rheumatism and also increased my weight wonderfully."

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Stockham's Arabian Balm.

THE BEST BALM IN the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A W Colegrove and A. B. Armstrong & Co.

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TWO COINCIDENCES.

MIGHT HAVE FURNISHED FOOD FOR THE WILDEST CREDULITY.

Mr. Clinton Was Naturally Astonished at What the Doctor's Revival Told Him. How a Baltimore Man Recovered Family Plate Stolen Years Before.

Here are two veritable coincidences related at a Boston dinner table recently. Both might have been based upon any kind of uncanny, fanciful manipulation of circumstances, seemingly impossible in the natural order had they been introduced by any such motive. They are simply rare and curious sequences of facts, true in everything but names of persons.

Mr Clinton lived in Dorchester, where he had a large establishment. One night a child's nurse was taken suddenly ill with a kind of spasm. The woman was very fond of the infant and had been invaluable to her faithfulness and watchfulness in speed and affection of her master. As the coachman happened to be away that evening and the necessity for the service of a physician was urgent Mr Clinton saddled his horse and rode hastily to town, as I was very well singing at the door of the family doctor in Boylston street. His inquiry if the servant had been found if he had been waited on was met by a reply which astonished him for it was not at all what he had looked against the wall of the passage and had got the surgery of his errand.

Dr J is out, said the girl Mr Clinton, a patient of his came in on horseback an hour ago, and asked him to come out of town to see a nurse in his family who was in convulsions." Recovering from the shock of an apparent doppelganger thus forced upon his conception, questioning elicited the fact that the second patient, bearing his own name, lived in Charlestown. In all other things the circumstances concerning two persons of the same patronymic was identical. The hour, the illness, the vocation of the sufferer, the arrival at horseback, were accidental coincidences which led nowhere and meant nothing, though they might, with stimulating attributes, have furnished food for the wildest credulity.

A member of the B family of Baltimore who went for one evening to see a doctor who had expressed such an urgent desire for the interview that the latter acceded to his request to send the message, which many yet the singular information that it might be a matter of pecuniary advantage. It would be to the point. He could not say. Not anticipating any thing particularly new in the case, which would in all probability be a little or had been in need by some one in attendance. Mr B remained for a time in social chat with the family and was about to bid them good evening when the doctor's servant appeared with the message. The messenger was a negro who had been employed before by the doctor's family and with whom Mr B remembered to have had a pleasant chat. The doctor's servant was in a hurry to get back and the message was brief. Mr B— is very sick and wants you to come at once. Mr B remembered the name as that of a wealthy citizen of Baltimore, and the